

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.
Political Causes and Effects of the Reforms.

BY THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

This gentleman delivered a lecture on Wednesday night at the Tabernacle, upon the above theme. He said that he had been requested by the "Catholic Institute" of the City of New-York to repeat a lecture which he had some time before delivered on the Political Causes and Effects of the Reformation. As he never wrote down his lectures he could not promise that he could repeat in the exact words the lecture he had before delivered, but he would make use of the same arguments, and which he considered contained the only sound views that could be taken of the subject. At every turn one meets the expression of "Before and After the Reformation"—thus proving that this event marked an important period in the history of man-kind. It was highly improper, that the true cause should be known, and then persons would not take up and repeat a parrot cry on politics or morals, but of the foundation of which they read, knew nothing. The true life of Reformation is a new system based on

occurred in 1529 when Luther proclaimed his proposal for his church in Augsburg; by others in 1530 at the Diet of Speyer. It began, however, in the first half of the sixteenth century. It then presents itself as a new comer, a stranger, and a challenger, and has no right to arrive at the point of saying, "I will a little longer to enter the field. To do so I have been recommended by the previous works it had concerned on mankind. Its political efforts he only would consider, and these of the past." It is not so. It is the first part of the case. When it came into the world it was received gladly, for being a child at the world, the world knew it well, and was born of Germanic blood, and prelates and princes of Germanic blood, and the Revolution in the eighteenth century, and the attempts of which we have been spectators in the nineteenth. It would be worse inquiry why it came at the particular time, and no other, than to ask why it came at all. It is not the child of Germany, and it is sixty more than any other part of Germany. It is not to disparage German scholarship, Italy, France, and Spain were at that period not ungloried in the most learned of places of the Germans, and in they ever kept vigils, they were more in taverns than in holy places.

They knew that the most important must of the professors were held in their colleges. Luther got all the honor, such as it was, of originating the Reformation. This was not true, for the considerable number of professors who were to follow before the person was born, and he only, like a self-appointed incendiary, applied the match that caused the conflagration. The decision of the professors was not a matter of principle, but of commercial spirit, which empowered a vice, and was at variance with the Christian spirit of charity then enforced by the Catholic Church, and the merchants desired to get rid of a power that threatened their property and their tyrannical authority. At this time the Elector of Saxony desired to have influence in the German Diet, and encouraged Luther, as he supposed him, in his endeavors to cripple the Catholic power. He was not, however, to be deceived, for the moral reasons of his own to abolish the authority of the Pope. Mr. McGee contended that as the Reformation denied and worked out the authority of the Pope, it was necessary for the church to centralize its power to preserve their authority. Thus Paris became France, and London England, and thus was tyranny introduced, and that it was the prevailing principle of the Reformation, which again produced the present revolution or attempts at revolution; but that be-

At this event, when the Pope was recognized as an emperor in all disputes, that there was no tyranny, no slavery, no oppression, no war, no bloodshed, no violence, no supplies to support them. He combated the idea that because some maintained that Republicanism was not fit for every people that they were then oppressed, that case, but because every people were not fit for Republicanism. He maintained Mexico, where the genius of the people was against that form, and where nothing but a despotic master would be fit to rule over them. He hoped Mexico would get a master for its own sake, and that this master would be of its own sons, so if it did not it would be absorbed by the United States. He said that the present government was the worst that the present Republic of the United States was because of the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers brought here, but because the greater number of people were not fit to claim a superiority only what his skill gave him. But that the former rule in the regular order of things. This was not the case in Mexico, to which place the Prince of Wales was coming, and he would be a great liberator principles and feelings. He passed an eulogium on Louis Napoleon, who, he hoped, would restore order and liberty to France, and he also recalled Waterloo.

He contributed not, notwithstanding all the money ex-
pended in Bible Societies, that the Reformation had not
discovered a single pagan among the millions of the
world, and by several quotations from writers from the period of the Reformation to the
present day.

**A Curious Slave Case—Maryland and Pennsylvania—Bank of Pennsylvania—Female
Medical College.**

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1853.

Gov. Bigler has recalled the requisition for
the arrest of the runaway Negro, George Burdett, and
has, for enticing away his own wife and children from
the service of their master, Capt. Mayo, of Anne Arundel
County. The case is a singular one. Neel, when first
arrested, denied the charge, and alleged that he had been
carried to bring his wife and children away, but they were
recaptured, and Neel escaped. Mayo sold the family for
indentment, and Neel went South, and bought them
again, after several years, and subsequently
repaid the purchase of his own flesh and blood by Neel!

What could be the motives for the pursuit? Was it one
creditable to human nature? We think Gov. Bigler can
answer that question for himself.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, **St. George T. Campbell** presented a petition from the **Executive Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania**, for an alternative mandamus against **John H. Bickel**, State Treasurer, to compel him to return the moneys of the State, now lying idle, to the Bank of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the terms of a contract entered into by the State of Pennsylvania and said Bank by the act of 1830. The contract, it is alleged, is to run until the year 1852; but can be altered or annulled at any time, and if it is, it was so when it had been done, the Bank denies the right of the State Treasurer to keep the State deposits anywhere else than in the Bank of Pennsylvania. They allege, that the sum of \$1,100,000 was deposited in the Treasury of a State Treasurer, he is required to place the custody of all moneys lying idle in the Bank of Pennsylvania, and that upon the faith of that act, the Bank has expended for the State, in the purchase of bonds, an expenditure of about \$9,000 per annum.

The annual commencement of the Female Medical College took place at the Municipal Fund Hall this morning, which was crowded by a fashionable audience, a great portion of which were ladies. Among the persons on the stage were several clergymen and laymen, and the Rev. Mr. Jones presided. Upon the appearance of the Graduating Class the audience applauded vociferously, and the lady graduates took their seats upon the platform to the right of the President. Mr. J. B. Leavelle, an impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cheney. The Band then played a cavatina.

The graduates were a very intelligent looking body of ladies, and with no doubt, in the practice of their arduous profession, aid much in relieving the sufferings of the human race. The new graduates were graduates of the University of the City of Medicine, especially in the numerous classes of diseases to which women and children are liable.

The Valedictory Address was delivered by Professor McCourt. It was an eloquent production, and was listened to with marked attention.

The following is a list of the graduates, with their residence, and the subjects of their theses:

Mrs. Hannah W. Ellis, Philadelphia, Perurition;
Mrs. Mary Ann C. Smith, New York City, Function;
Mrs. Mary Ann C. Smith, New York City, Function;
of the Skin; Miss Maria Minnie, New York City, Medical Jurisprudence; Miss Almira I. Fowler, New York City, Relations of Body and Mind; Mrs. Anna C. Smith, New York City, General Physiology; Mrs. Julia A. Beverly, Providence, R. I., Ferrum; Miss Augusta R. Montgomery, New York City, Medical Education of Women; Mrs. Margaret R. Richardson, Philadelphia, Lactation; Mrs. Charles G. Chase, Boston, Effects Lactationis nimia.

The Honorary Degree was conferred upon Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston.

The prospect of the School is exceedingly flattering. Prof. Charles C. Cleveland, of this city, has recently been elected to the Presidency of the College, and other gentlemen have been added to the Board. By these additions, a fresh impetus has been given to the cause of Female Medical Education.

Dr John Camidy, Captain of the Philadelphia oyster ship Here, is likely to die, at Annapolis, Md., from the wounds received while raising the oysters was bitten his vessel.